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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

10 Plaintiff,

No. C 02-4948 JSW

11 v.

12 REAL PROPERTY AT 6557 ASCOT DRIVE,
13 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA,

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
STAY PENDING APPEAL**

14 Defendant,

15 STEVEN FONTAINE and NILOUFER
16 FONTAINE,
17 Claimants.

18 Now before the Court is the motion to stay pending appeal filed claimants Steven
19 Fontaine and Niloufer Fontaine (“Claimants”). Having considered the parties’ papers, relevant
20 legal authority, the record in this case, the Court hereby denies Claimants’ motion for a stay.

21 **ANALYSIS**

22 The Court granted the motion for summary judgment filed by plaintiff United States of
23 America (“Plaintiff”) and entered judgment in its favor. Claimants now move to stay
24 enforcement of judgment pending their appeal.

25 It is within this Court’s discretion to determine whether it should stay these proceedings
26 pending appeal. *Britton v. Co-Op Banking Group*, 916 F.2d 1405, 1412 & n.8 (9th Cir. 1990).
27 In the Ninth Circuit, “[t]he standard for evaluating stays pending appeal is similar to that

United States District Court

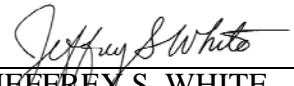
For the Northern District of California

1 employed by district courts in deciding whether to grant a preliminary injunction.” *Lopez v.*
2 *Heckler*, 713 F.2d 1432, 1435 (9th Cir. 1983); *see also Hilton v. Braunschweig*, 481 U.S. 770, 776
3 (1987) (setting forth four factors governing issuance of stay pending appeal: “(1) whether the
4 stay applicant has made a strong showing that he is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) whether
5 the applicant will be irreparably injured absent a stay; (3) whether issuance of the stay will
6 substantially injure the other parties interested in proceeding; and (4) where the public interest
7 lies”). The Ninth Circuit uses “two interrelated legal tests for the issuance of preliminary
8 injunction.” *Lopez*, 713 F.2d at 1435. Thus, a moving party may either show a “probability of
9 success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable injury” or “demonstrate that serious legal
10 questions are raised and that the balance of hardships tips sharply in its favor.” *Id.*

11 Having considered the parties’ arguments, and in light of the sliding scale used by the
12 Ninth Circuit in evaluating whether stays should be granted, the Court finds that Claimants have
13 failed to demonstrate that the balance of hardships tips sharply in their favor or that serious
14 legal questions are presented. Accordingly, exercising its discretion, the Court DENIES
15 Claimants’ motion.

16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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18 Dated: August 17, 2009


19 JEFFREY S. WHITE
20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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